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ance. It is especially gratifying to the members of the Observatory staff that this practical token of appreciation and confidence comes from a life member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and a prominent citizen of our own State.

The instrumental equipment of the expedition will be quite complete. The principal instrument for photographing the corona will be the five-inch telescope of forty feet focal length, used by the Lick Observatory parties in South America and India. For photographing the corona on a smaller scale there will be several cameras of from five to six inches aperture and others of smaller size. One slit spectrograph, and two objective spectrographs, arranged to give a continuous record of the changing spectrum at the beginning and end of totality, are also included in the equipment. Observations of contacts will be made.

Any observers having experience in astronomical or physical work, who wish to join the party at their own expense, like the gentlemen referred to farther above, are invited to communicate with the Director of the Lick Observatory before April 20th, and after that date with Professor W. W. CAMPBELL, Lick Observatory Eclipse Expedition, Atlanta, Georgia.

JAMES E. KEELER.

ELEMENTS OF COMET a 1900 (GIACOBINI).

This comet was discovered by GIACOBINI at Nice, on January 31st, the position of discovery being R. A. 2^h 57^m 44^t, Decl. -7° 55'. The first accurate position received at the Lick Observatory was that of February 3d, obtained by JAVELLE at Nice. After the receipt of the announcement of discovery the weather at Mount Hamilton was stormy, and only cleared when the Moon was too near the comet's place to warrant a search. The first observation obtained here was on February 16th, and the next on the 21st. From these three observations I have deduced the following parabolic elements:—

T = 1900, April 29.0781, G. M. T.

$$\omega = 24^{\circ} \quad 36' \quad 56''.6$$

 $\Omega = 40 \quad 24 \quad 38 \cdot 8$
 $i = 146 \quad 25 \quad 22 \cdot 2$
 $\log q = 0.123476$
Residuals Obs. – Comp.
 $\Delta \lambda' \cos \beta' \quad - o''.4$
 $\Delta \beta' \quad + o \cdot 1$

An ephemeris from these elements shows that the comet will continue to move slowly west and north for the next four months. On July 1st its position will be $a = 23^{\text{h}} \text{ 40}^{\text{m}}$; $\delta = +42^{\circ}$; and on August 1st, $a = 19^{\text{h}} 33^{\text{m}}$; $\delta = +41^{\circ}$. It will probably be invisible from the latter part of the present month until the end of May, owing to its proximity to the Sun. The comet is rather faint, being estimated as between the 10th and 11th magnitudes. It is nearly round, about 2' in diameter, and has a faint nucleus.

MT. HAMILTON, March 2, 1900.

C. D. PERRINE.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(Translations.)

Professor J. E. Keeler, Lick Observatory: Cambridge, Mass., Feb 1, 1900. (Received 1:03 P.M.)

Kiel cables that a comet was discovered by GIACOBINI at Nice on Jan. 31^d.292 G. M. T. in R. A. 2^h 57^m 44^s; Decl. —7° 55'. The position is only approximate.

(Signed) EDWARD C. PICKERING.

Professor James E. Keeler, Lick Observatory: Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1900. (Received 5 P. M. Feb. 4.)

Kiel cables that faint Comet a was observed at Nice by JAVELLE on Feb. 3^d. 2893 G. M. T. in R. A. 2^h 49^m 51^s.o; Decl. — 6° 40′ 10″. Daily motion in R. A. 39° W.; in Decl. 25′ N. (Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.,

To Professor James E. Keeler, Feb. 21, 1900. Lick Observatory: (Received 12:50 P.M.)

Kiel cables that Comet a was observed by Javelle at Nice on Feb. 17^d. 3148 G. M. T. in R. A. 2^h 22^m 2^s.8; Decl.— 1° 19′ 27″. There is some error in the cablegram, for the control word does not check.

(Signed) E. C. PICKERING.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Feb. 26, 1900.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10:20 A.M.)
Elements and ephemeris of Comet a have been computed by Perrine as follows:

T = April 29^d.08 G. M. T. $\omega = 24^{\circ} 37'$ $\Omega = 40 25$ i = 146 25 q = 1.3289(Signed) JAMES E. KEELER.

[The ephemeris is here omitted.]